NO. 102.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH THE THEN THE COMMENED CIRCULA OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWS

Sext of the Life, Triumphs & Death OF THE

CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

Virginia's Great Memorial Day

ENGLAND'S GIFT TO THE OLD DOMINION.

FOLEY'S LAST AND NOBLEST WORK

History and Description of the statue and Pedestal.

THE STATUE AS SEEN IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND AS IT NOW APPEARS.

## The Inscription!

Preparations for the Unveiling.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY!

Procession of Military, Members of the Stonewall Brigade, other Veterans, and Civic Societies and Citizens.

## ADDRESSES

GOVERNOR KEMPER and DR. HOGE

Illomination and Fire-Works TO-NIGHT.

&c., &c., &c.

This historic city will to day have added to her wealth of interest a spectacle as subme as any that ever claimed a place in her annals. In the height of the Indian summer, when the air is softest and sweetest, when the fields and forests are clad in their tuset hues, and all nature is peace and quiet, to the most conspicuous hero of the late war cause that will for the moment at least claim the attention of the civilized world. An English-speaking and an English-descended and affection, are to receive into their dear ore and to inaugurate with imposing cere-

In Virginia, where Jackson was born and lived, and for whom he left his study to resume his sword, long laid down-here, where in this city, that was more than once saved ness of his movements, the ferceness of his

But with our ports blockaded it was rare that Confederate accounts of battles fought and victories won could reach other lands; across the waters. When he died the Confederacy was almost palsied with horror; the enemy hushed their triumphs in confessions of his genius, his goodness, and his greatness. In England they said that in his death the best general the war had prodand was lost, and those there who had Watched his figure grandly riding into histor, took immediate steps to have placed in credit as true to nature. imperishable bronze his form and features, verdict and feel his presence. A statue eracted by Virginia to Jackson would have been a with kindly yet critical eyes; who measured Distributed with the most chivalric of their

When the Confederacy went down, when hav light was through upon Jackson's generaiship, the admiration of him was beightennecessary money for the statue. No mean hazz were allowed to perform the work. It Wis given to Foley, then England's greatest

te appear. Scarcely had it been cast when be

The implementate caravan that moves to that any terious rester which each shall take in employer in the shear halfs of death."

It was probably his last, and has been prohounced by many his best work. The statue brilliant and igaposing.

The Governor of the State will preside at the unteiling, and Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, a dutinguished scholar and polished speaker,

did memorial of our love to Jackson.

roster of its brave commanders, a full history and description of the statue and pedestal as well as the inscription upon the statue, be sides much other valuable matter which will. we trope, make our paper a welcome visitor to every household.

Sketch of the Life of Jackson. The main facts in the life of Stonewall Jack-

on are as familiar to our people as household words; but as many details concerning him are not within the reach of all, and will be of deep interest to day to the thousands who seek to do him bonor, a Dispatch reporter, whose proud privilege it was to march with the "foot cavalry," has prepared the following

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND ANECDOTES OF STONEWALL JACKSON :

I used to hear the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute speak of a silent, stern, but hard-working professor, whom they called "Old Jack," and upon whom they delighted to play all sorts of pranks. There were traditions of his having greatly distinguished him self in the Mexican war; and stories were told of his walking back and forth on a road that was ploughed by the enemy's artillery to inspire his men with courage; of his sitting all alone on his piece when his men had been killed or driven off, saying that he "had received no orders to leave"; and of his standing to his gues on another occasion when all his supports had fled, and driving off an immensely superior force of the ene-

But these gallant deeds had been well nigh lost sight of, and I confess that I entered largely into the general feeling of disapprobation when it was announced in the early spring of '61 that " Major Jackson" had been made "Colonel," and sent to take command of Harper's Ferry, which was then con-idered one of the strongholds of the Confederacy.

I first saw him on the 4th of July. 1861 while our army was drawn up in line of battle at Darkesville to meet Patterson. The skill and tact with which he had reduced the high-spirited young men who marched to Harper's Ferry at the first tap of the drum into the respectable "Army of the Shenandoab," which he turned over to General Johnston on the 23d of May, '61, and the ability and s'ern courage with which he had checked Patterson's advance at Falling Wa ters had won for him some reputation, and I was auxious to see him. I confess that my first impression was one of disappointment and I was loth to recognize in the plainlooking, rather awkward man before me, dressed in a simple Virginia uniform, the rising Confedera'e leader. But when I approached him and stated my mission, which was to ask permission for a colporter who had been stopped by our pickets to enter our lines and prosecute his work among the oldiers, he at once replied, with a swee smile which lingers fresh in my memory today, "Certainly, sir, I will take the greatest pleasure in granting all such permits. Please say to the colporter that he is more than welcome, that he must come to see me, and that it will afford me real pleasure to do everything in my power to help him in the noble

I lingered for a time to have with him delightful conversation on the religious interests of the army, and went away with the deep conviction that we had in him a warmhearted, earnest Coristian, whose entire trust

was in the living God.

as I saw him then and almost daily afterwards is vividly daguerreotyped on the memory of his old corps who will readily recognize the following picture drawn by his intimate friend and chief of staff, Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney:

"H's person was tall, erect, and muscular.

with the large band and feet characteristic

of all his race. His bearing was peculiarly

English, and, therefore, in the somewhat

free society of America was regarded as conpeople, politically separated from the mo- strained. Every movement was quick and ther country for nearly a hundred years, decisive. His articulation was not rapid, but be bound to her by strong ties of kinship distinct and emphatic, and accompanied by that laconic and perspicuous phrase to which it was so well adapted it often made the im pression of curtness. He practiced a milimodes the statue of a Christian soldier sent tary exactness in all the courtesies of good society. Different opinio: s existed as to his comeliness, because it varied so much with the condition of his health and animal spirits. His brow was exceedingly fair and expansive; his eyes were blue, large, and expreshis victories were achieved; beyond all, here sive, reposing usually in placid colm, but able none the less to flish lightning. His nose was Roman and exceedingly well chiseled; his cheeks ruddy and sunburnt; his mouth firm and full of meaning, and his chin covered allacks, the thunder of his blows-it is only with a beard of comely brown. The rebarural that his life and character should be markable characteristic of his face was the contrast between its stern and its gentler moods. As he accosted a friend or dispensed the hospitaltties of his own house his serious, constrained look gave place to a smile so sweet and sunny in its graciousness that he was another man. But hearty laughter of mk representations, and endeavored to especially was a complete metamorphosis; his blue eyes then danced, and his countenance obscure and belittle Jackson's triumphs, his rippled with a glee and abandon literally hine karst through all and shed its lustre infantile. This smile was indescribable to one who never saw it. Had there been a painter with genius subtle enough to fix the countenance with which he caught the sudden jest of a child romping on his knees, and that with which, in the crisis of battle, he gave his generals the sharp and strident command, "Sweep the field with the bayonet," he would have accomplished a miracle of art which the spectator could scarcely

"In walking, his step was long and rapid the posterity looking upon it might see their and at once suggested the idea of the dis-verdet and feel his presence. A statue creeted mounted horseman. It has been said that he was an awkward rider, but incorrectly. sufficient evidence of this is the fact that he broad mother's tribute to a fondly loved was never thrown. It is true that on the 89%. But this tribute from strangers is the march, when involved in thought, he was testimonial of those who viewed his career heedless of the grace of his posture; but in action, or as he rede with his bare head along the column, acknowledging the shouts which his remus with European generals, and his rent the skies, no figure could be nobler than his. Such was the man as he left the quiet walks of the military acidemy, in the spring of 1861, to begin a career which was to fill

the world with his fame.' And who does not remember that old gray uniform which soon became soiled with the the and fresh efforts were made to secure the dust of the Vailey; those cavalry boots and spurs; that old cadet cap which tilted on his nose; and, above all, that old raw-boned sorto say "could not run except towards the of sixtle reference to say to could not run except towards the enemy!" The splendid " regu'a ion " Confederate uniform which his devoted friend the chivalric "Jeb" Stuart presented him with just before the battle of Fredericksburg, and which he wore for the first time on that occasion, has been forgotten, but that old nuiform en which we used to see ing cheers of the brave fellows who followed be guaranteed, and the flig be had once him gallop along the lines amid the desfenaugurated under her auspices. Everything him with loving enthusiasm can never be possible his door and possibl possible has been done to make the occasion forgotten, and will be recalled ugain and peace over all of the S ates. again to-day as the veterans of his old corp

> The crowded columns of the Dispatch will allow only a very brief

gather to do him honor.

gratitude to the English donors and a splen- | business pursuits. But conceleiug an ardent at once to his friend Governor Letcher | desire to secure a suitable effection and en- offering his services in any position to which In the columns of this morning's Dispatch ter the military service of the country he he might be assigned, expressing his wilingwent to Washington (making a large part of ness to go into the ranks if he was not more will be found an account of the life, character, the journey on foot), and through the infl : needed in some higher position. Governor and services of the resowned chieftain; a ence of the congressman from his district se- | Leicher, whose intimate acquaintance with sketch of his military career; and an entirely cured at the age of seventeen an appoint- Jackson and keen knowledge of character new version of the manner in which he re- ment as cadet to West Point. His previous gave him a high estimate of his ability, at new version of the manner in which he re-ceived the wounds that caused his death. preparation did not enable him to take a very once commissioned him a colonel in the Vir-bigh stand in his class, and he was not conginia forces. After remaining for a short The reader will alse find an account of the sidered brilliant; but with that conscient time at the camp of instruction near Richorganization of the Stonewall brigade, a clousness which ever distinguished him he mond, where he rendered most valuable aswent vigorously to work, made rapid pro- sistance in organizing the raw volunteers gress in his studies, and after the usual four who came forward so promptly, he was sent in bls class.

Brevetted second lieutenant in July, 1846, When General Johnston was sent by the he reported to "old Rough and Ready" in Confederate Government, of which Virginia

years' course graduated number seventeen to command the troops gathered at Harper's

- Jackson greatly enjoyed the rest of several jenemy" were given the troops that night. months which followed; but Hooker, who When the firing first begun the party were til be boasted that it was "the finest army on the planet," begun on the 26th of April, 1863, a movement which added Chancellors ville to the long list of Confederate victories but deprived us of the priceless services of J.ckson. With 30,000 men safely across the river at Fredericksburg and 90,000 entrenched at Chancellorsville, besides Stoneman's that there was some ground for Hooker's

succeeded Burneide, and had so increased the sitting quietly on their horses looking in the numbers and efficiency of his command un- direction of the enemy's lines and eagerly listening at the clatter of the axes felling timber and other noises indicating their to her father's house, and added to heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return movements. A smaller indicating their to her father's house, and added to return movements. A smattering fire commenced on the right (possibly in response to one from the enemy), and immediately the brigade in front of which Jackson's party were quietly sitting on their horses opened fire upon them with the most cavalry, which he had sent to break up our fatal results. The party at this time consistrailroads, while General Lee had only about ed of General Jackson, who received three 45 000 men of all arms, it did really seem terrible wounds in the arm and hand, and whose horse dragged him under the bough plied: "Ob, po. You are frightened, my boast in his general order to his troops: of a tree and lacerated his face terribly; "The enemy must either ingloriously fly, or Captain Wilbourne and Lieutenant Morri-Mexico, and not long after joined General had now become a part, to command the come out from behind his defences and give son, who saved himself from being carried into the enemy's lines by his frantic horse by throwing himself to the ground and suffering severe bruises; General Hill, who saved himself by jumping to the ground and lying there till the firing was over; Colonel William H. Palmer, whose borse was killed under him; Captain Forbes, a gallant quartermaster, who was serving as a volunteer aid on Hill's staff, who was instantly killed; Major Conway Howard, whose horse carried him into the enemy's lines ; Captain Murray Taylor, whose borse was killed with five bullet-wourd-; Sergeant Tucker, who was

> ed and Saunders killed. The bearing of Jackson to the rear, the wounding of A. P. Hill, who sent at once for very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's day Stuart, the grand attack on the enemy's position, with the watchword "Charge, and to die on Sunday." remember Jackson," and other interesting incidents of this eventful period, are detailed in the books, and there is not space to reproduce them here.

DR. M'GUIRE'S STATEMENT OF THE CIRCUM STANCES ATTENDING HIS DEATH.

As Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jackson's medical director and trusted friend, has given a detailed and deeply interesting account of his last hours, which is not accessible to the him some brandy and water, but he declined general public, the following extracts are it, saying: "It will only delay my departure

After describing his removal to the rear, Dr. McGuire says: His suffering at this time was intense; his bands were cold, his skin clammy, his face pale, and his lips compressed and bloodless; not a group escaped him, not a sigh of suffering except the slight corrugation of his brow, the fixed, rigid face, and the thin lips so tightly compressed that the impression of the teeth could be seen through them. Except these, he controlled by his iron will all evidence of emotion, and, more difficult than this even, be controlled that dising great loss of blood.

placed in bed, covered with blankets, and to the God who gave it. another drink of whiskey and water given him. Two hours and a half clapsed before examination. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Surgeons Black, Walls, and Coleman being present, I informed him that chloroform would be given him and his wound examined. I told him that amoutation would and its relief to the pain he was suffering he exclaimed, "What an infinite blessing," and continued to repeat the word " blessing " until be became insensible. The ball-such as is used for the smooth-bore Springfield musket, which had lodged under the skin upon the back of his right hand, was extracted first. It had entered the palm about the middle of the hand, and had fractured two of the bones. The left arm was then ampulated about two inches below the shoulder, very rapidly, and with slight loss of blood, the ordinary circular operation having teen made. There were two wounds in his arm. The first and most serious was about three inches below the shoulder-joint, the ball dividing the main artery and fracturing the bone. The second was several inches in length. A ball having entered the outside of the forearm an inch below the elbow came out upon the opposite side just above the wrist. Throughout the whole of the operation, and until the dressings were applied, he continued insen-

The next morning be was free from al pain, and expressed himself singuine of recovery. He sent his aid de camp, Morrison, to inform his wife of his injuries and to bring her at once to him. \* \* At this time the battle was raging fearfully, and the sound of the cannon and musketry could be d's tinctly heard at the hospital. The General's attention was attracted to it from the firs and when the noise was at its height and indicated how fiercely the conflict was being except Captain Smith tore'urn to the battle-By 8 o'clock Sunday night the pain in his with enthusiasm and interest when told how this brigade acted or that officer displayed peculiar shake from side to side, and be utered his usual "good, good," with unwonted energy, when the gallant behavior of the "Stonewall Brigade" was alluded to. He said: "The men of that brigade will be, some day, proud to say to their children. 'I

was one of the Stonewall Brigade." \* \* The rough teamsters sometimes refused to move their loaded wagous out of the way for an ambulance until told that it contained Jackson, and then with all possible speed they gave the way and stood with hats off, and weeping, as he went by. At Spotsylvamen and women rushed to the ambulance well, and was cheerful throughout the day.

\* \* \* Conversing with Captain Smith few moments afterwards he ailuded to his injuries, and said : "Many would regard them as a great misfortune; I regard them as one to those that love God." "Yes," he answered, "that's it, that's it."

About daylight I was aroused, and found

side. I believed, and the consulting physicians concurred in the opinion, that it was attributable to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. The General himself referred it to this accident. I think the disease came on too soon after the application of the wet cloths to admit of the suppo-My informant thinks that there was with them. \* \* Towards the evening he beto-day and nursed him faithfully to the end at the presence of his wife and child was

When his coild was brought to him to day

prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said. "It will be infinite a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father."
He still expressed a hope of his recovery,
but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginie. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knell by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He rechild. Death is not so near. I may yet get well." She fell over the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Aung informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?' When he was answered he turned his eyes towards the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two, as if in intense thought, then replied, "Very good, very good, it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her he had a good deal to say to her, but he was too weak. Colonel Pendleton came into the room about 1 o'clock, and he asked him. "Who was captured; and couriers Muse severely woundpreaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for

THE DISPATOR

ful, and that it was better teat he should be

and he frequently talked as if in commind upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the mess-table in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered and do no good; I want to preserve my mind to the last if possible." About half-past 1 he was told that he had but two hours to live, and be answered again feebly but firmly: "Very good; it is all right."

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium: A. P. Hill to prepare for action"! "Pass the infantry to the front rapidly"! "Tell Major Hawks"—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly and position to restlessness which many of us have observed on the field of battle attendof the trees'; and then, without pain or the \* After reaching the hospital be was least struggle, his spirit passed from earth

him, he replied: "Thank God ! they are

my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired

His mind now began to fail and wander.

RICHMOND'S GRIEF

on the death of Jackson may be recalled in sufficient reaction took place to warrant an the following extracts from the Richmond papers of the next day :

Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy and the Commonwealth of Virginia, yesterday received into its great heart, bursting with grief, the mortal remains of her gallant probably be required, and asked if it was son and the nation's hero and hope, General found necessary whether it should be done T. J. Jackson—a name henceforth immortal. at once. He replied promptly, "Yes, car-tainly; Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever not have expressed grief more profound nor you think best." Chloroform was then adsorrow more universal than that which filled ministered, and as he began to feel its effects every heart and sat upon every counter. very heart and sat unon nance. It was as though death had come bome to every household and snatched the one dearest away.

The recommendation of the Mayor.

closing places of business after 10 o'clock A. M., was generally complied with, and the putle buildings of the State and Confederate Government floated at balf-mast, and the departments, State and Confederate, were also closed after 12 M. It was announced that the special train bearing the remains would arrive at the Fredericksburg der o' at noon, and a tide of human beings began to set in that direction as early as 10 o'clock. By noon a mass of men, women, and children filled Broad street for several squares above and below the derô'. The rays of the sun shone intensely hot, but the crowd showed no diminution in numbers until nearly 1 o'clock, when it was announced that in consequence of some unavoidable delay the train would not arrive with the remains before 4 o'clock P. M., and such an announce. ment was bulletined at the newspaper offices and about the city, and the crowds gradually dwindled away to await that hour. At the hour named the assemblage on Broad street was even greater than before, and hundreds gathered in the Capitol Square in anticipation of the passage of the cortege to the hall of the Capitol, where the body was to be de-

Shortly after 4 o'clock the special train was

posited in state.

announced, and drove slowly up into the deot, the bells of the city mean while ser ding their solemn peals over the city and into thousands of throbbing hearts. The comin containing the remains was removed from the car end ensbrouded with the flig under which the Christian hero fought and fell, covered with spring flowers, placed upon the hearse in waiting. The cortege then formed in the following order: Major-General Elzey and staff, mounted; Public State Gund, with flag draped; Forty-fourth North Caro lina regiment, Colonel Singletary, General Pettigrew's brigade, with arms reversed; Armory Band; Colonel Skinner, of the First Virginia; Colonel S. Bas t French, aid to the Governor; hearse, with black plumes and drawn by a pair of black steeds; General Jackson's staff, dismounted and craped; members of the City Council on foot; citizens. The cort ge moved, the band playing the "Dead March," and entering the Capitol Square by the main gateway (on Ninth street) proceeded direct to the Governor's mansion. The Square was lined by the thousands who followed the cortége, and it was with difficulty the guard at the gate kept the crowd there. The live balled as the head reac! cd th mansior - gale and the military filed in c line, and General E'z'y and staff riding to i e front, the bearse followed, and the coffin w. LI ed and name forward into the mansion, the ad her 's staff, the Mayor and Ci'y Council, . un others following uncovered. Meanwhile tue used at the ex remity of the line continued the performance of the dirge, and the bells tolled out solemnly and then ceased, and the throngs and escort begun to desert the Square. During the morning of the pageant from the depôt to the Governor's mansion the exhibitions of the public grief were requent and unrestrained. Tears stood in the eyes of stern men and gentle women as they gazed upon the coffin, as though they doubted that it contained in its narrow space the remains of one who was once so great, so true, and so beloved. The body was deposited in the reception purior of the mansion. and the coffin-lid being removed a few p.e sent availed themselves of the opportunity to look upon the features.

THE LYING IN STATE OF THE BIDY OF GENERAL

The ceremony of transferring the remail

of the late General T. J. Jackson from the Governor's mansion to the Capitol was yes terday (May 15, 1863) made the occasion solemn pageant, in which the Confederate lowest, and citizons, joined with one heart and feeling. Though no such action was officially recommended, the public sorrow prompted it, and many places of business, especially along the route indicated for the procession to move, were closed. The tolling of the bells were the first



gallant and meritorious conduct." to his native State. The professorship of any detailed account. Natural Sciences in the Virginia Military In-Smith, but on being told that Jackson had | those who participated in them. been mentioned they said that he was "an indefatigable man and would do well though he had come to the Academy badly preupon his canvas, side by side, the spirit of pired." His election was strongly advocated before the Board by no less a personage than John S. Carlisle, and the testimonies in his explanations were mad; his reluctant withwithstanding the able competitors which he had for the p'acc. His life at the Institute was that of an earnest man conscienticusly fight at Kernstown, the 231 of May, by and successfully discharging every duty that devolved upon him. He was considered 'eccentric" by some, but his eccentricities all leant to a rigid performance of what he deemed right. He waited ten mir thes in the read in detail in the books. pelting rain in front of the quarters of the superintendent that he might not deliver his and wore thick woollen clothes in the summer "because he had received no orders to Banks at Front Royal, Middleburg, and an example of unquestioning obedience to

> Soon after enteriog upon his duties at the Institute be married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Junkin, president of Washington College, and upon her death, in 1855, he visited Europe on leave of absence. Some time after Dr. Morrison, of North Carelina, who was sister to the wife of the Confederate General | D. H. Hill. He continued in the discharge ral and placed in command of the old Second of civil strife sounded through the land and | First. called him to the glorious career which was

to make him one of the worla's heroes. Jackson was not a politician in any sense of the term; but he was not an indifferent spectator of the great events of the early weeks of 1861, and earnestly did be hope and pray that the rights of his native South might

Virginia, who had hitherto refused all over- on the plains o' Manassas; or our much into ral of his staff and couriers,

Scott in his victorious march to the halls of | " Army of the Shenandonh," Colonel Jack- | us battle on our own ground, where certain the Montezumas. In August, 1847, he was I son was placed in command of the brigade I destruction awaits him. made a first lieutenant in the battery of Cap- with which his name was beneeforth identain John B. Magruder (the Confederate Gen- tified. His honorable part in the skilful eral Magruder) and so greatly distinguished movement by which our great strategist himself in the battles that followed that be (General Johnston) sinded Patterson and was highly complimented in official reports, | hastened to the relief of Beauregard at Maand brevetted captain, and then major, "for | nassas, and the ability and cool courage with which he fought his brigade and won his im-In 1852 failing health impelled him to re- perishable sobriquet "Stonewall" on those full tide of what he regarded as the most suc- minutely about the battle and the different sign his commission in the army and return | historic plains, are too well known to require

He had been made brigadier soon after the stitute at Lexington being then vacant, offsir at Faling Waters, and the 1st of Octo-General D. H. Hill (then a professor in Wash- ber, 1861, he was commissioned major-geneington College) strongly urged Jackson's ral and sent to command the "Valley Disname for the appointment. The faculty at trict." His frequent marches from point to West Point (on application of General point, and his expedition to Bath and Rom-Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Insti- | ney, which by a sudden change of the weatute) recommended for the position McClei- ther was rendered one of the most terrible lan, Rosecrans, Foster, Peck, and G. W. marches on record, will not be forgotten by

His resignation of his commission when I the Sec coary of War (Mr. Be j min) seemed disposed to manage the affairs of his deportment without consulting mm, and his refusal to withdraw his resignation until the proper favor were so strong that he was elected not- drawal from Winchester on the 11th of March, '62, before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and his bold attack and heroic which he recall the Federal column which was moving through the mountains to strike Johnston's flink as he fell back from Manussas, are all matters of history which can be

The ability of his strategy, the celerity of his movements, and the heroic conrage with report one minute before the time ordered, which (after being joined by Ewell's veteran division) he struck Milroy at McDowell, change his uniform" upon precisely the Winchester, Fremont at Cross Keys, and same principle. He wanted to set the cadets | Shields at Port Republic, will be the study of military critics in ages to come.

At d so his rapid and secret movement to Richmond, and the part he bore in the glorious "seven days' battles" which raised the siege of our beautiful city and sent McClellan bleeding and crippled to the cover of his gunboats, is indelibly written in the memohis return be married the daughter of Rev. ries of our people, and need not be recited

/ Jackson was now made Lieutenant-Gene-

Ir quickens the pulse and thrills the heart this day of the glorious campaign which followed; of how our great chieftain sent Jackson to meet the advance of the braggert But the fatal hour came—all efforts at a peaceful solution of the controversy failed. with the rest of the army and crushed Pope he also rode forward, accompanied by seve-

But he had not counted on the bold strategy of Lee, the splendid executive ability of carried on, he directed all of his attendant Jackson, or that "array of tattered uniforms but bright muskets" who had never failed to field and to attend to their deferent duties follow where he led. That brilliant movement of Jackson to Hooker's flank and rear side had disappeared, and in all respects he followed, and our great chieftain fell in the seemed to be doing well. He inquired cessful military movement of his life. He troops engaged, and his face would light up said after he was wounded: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from | conspicuous courage, and his head gave the the road to the United States ford : we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender or cut their way out. Trey had no other alternative. My troops may sometimes fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy slways fail to drive my men from a posi-

A gallent gentleman who served on the staff of General A. P. Hill has recently given me a somewhat

NEW VERSION OF THE WOUNDING OF JACKSON which has never been in print, and which I nia Courthouse and along the whole route, will give in detail: While General Rodes's division was pressing the enemy in line of bringing all the poor delicacles they had, and battle A. P. Hul's division was moving in with tearful eyes they blessed him and praycolumn to their support, and General Hill ed for his recovery. He bore the journey and his staff rode to the front to assist in relieving the confusion which had neces. He talked freely about the late battle. sarily en-ued from charging through the thick undergrowth. After the pursuit had ceased, and Hill's division was moving forward to relieve Rodes, the enemy opened a very severe tire of artillery from some thirty of the blessings of my life." Captain S. repieces; and just after this Hill met Jackson | plied : " All things work together for good in the turnpike, and received from him the characteristic order, twice repeated, and with General Jackson's peculiar wave of the hand in the direction irdicated, him suffering with great pain. An examina-Press them and cut them off from the tion disclosed pleuro-pneumonia of the right United States ford." Hill replied: "Genera', I am entirely unacquainted with the topography of this country. Have you an offi-cer who could aid me?" Jickson then directed Captain Boswell, of his staff, to report to General Hill, and he himself rode on down the ro d through the lines, and about fifty to seventy-five yards in front of them.

Jackson at this time none of his staff, and came better, and hopes were again enter only one of the signal corrs; but it would tained of his recovery. Mrs. Jackson arrived seem, from other accounts, that he was at least joined soon after by Captain Wilbourne | She was a devoted wife and earnest Chrisof Lee's old veterans as they think even at and Lieutenant Morrison, of his staff. The tian, and endeared us all to ber by her great contiguity of the Confederate lines to the kindness and gentleness. The General's joy Federal lines at this time was shown by the fact that some of Lane's brigade of Hill's very great, and for him unusually demonstra-Pope, and handle his cld friend Bunks so corps brought in a Federal colonel, who said tive. Noticing the sadness of his wife, he roughly at Cedar Run mountain; of how that he stepped in front of his lines and only said to her tenderly, "I know you would Jackson executed his brilliant movement to came a few teet before he found himself in gladly give your life for me, but I am pergeneral orders) to have some regard to lines ride in front of his lines he felt it his duty, may yet recover. Pray for me, but always and State officials from the highest to the

tures to leave the Union, and had upon Maryland; of Jackson's capture of Harper's It was not an unusual thing for our genebended knees begged for peace, was called Ferry with eleven thousand prisoners, sev- ral officers to ride in front of their mass (at he played with it for some time, frequently EPITOME OF HIS LIFE.

Defined where states of the South; and in reply

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Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born at the states of the South state The sof thousands of men, women and entire will listen to his words, mighty cheers and saivos of artillers will welcome the first sight of the statue, and complete form whom I get these points is very statuck; and supposed first the first sight of the statue, and complete form whom I get these points is very status in the first sight of the statue, and complete form whom I get these points is very status in the first sight of the statue, and complete form whom I get these points is very status in the first sight of the statue, and complete before the hour (10 cclock) several the first sight of the statue, and surface for the sound of the enemy, and Jackson was sold in front of our advance sight of the statue, and surface for seven thousand and successfully resisted to me, will seven the hour (10 cclock) seven the form round in front of our advance sight of the statue, and surface, and surface for the bell at the Surface on the sight of the statue, and on the first sight of the statue, and surface for the bour (10 cclosing his summons to the first sight on the first sight of the statue, and surface for seven the summons to the first manded out in fr